

Fig. 5 c. The hindmost spermatheca of the left side.

5 d. Dissection of the right side, the alimentary canal being turned aside, to show the six spermathecae in segments iv. to ix., $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$. s, septa; n, nerve-cord.

5 e. The intestinal caecum (c) of the left side, seen in side view. d.v., dorsal blood-vessel; n, ventral nerve-cord.

Fig. 6. *Perichæta purpurca*.

6 a. View of the spermathecal pores, with the anterior copulatory papillæ (pa), in the glandular area (gl), $\times 8$.

6 b. View of male pores (σ) and posterior copulatory papillæ, $\times 8$.

6 c. Spermiducal gland.

6 d. Spermatheca.

LXV.—*On Coleoptera from Aden and Somaliland*. By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., of the British Museum (Natural History).

THE following paper contains an account of two separate collections of Coleoptera—one made by Lieut.-Colonel Yerbury, R.A., at Aden and the surrounding district, the other by Mr. E. Lort Phillips in Somaliland. These collections have been presented to the Trustees of the British Museum, and comprise a number of interesting species, which, in addition to those described as new, had not previously been represented in the National Collection. In deference to the wishes of the donors, and in view of the faunistically interesting nature of the localities, I have endeavoured to make the lists of species as complete as possible. One genus and species of Buprestidæ from Aden and a few species of other families still remain undetermined; but even with those omitted the list of species from Aden &c. will show that Lieut.-Colonel Yerbury's collection is one of the largest yet made in that locality.

List of the Species collected by Lieut.-Colonel Yerbury at Aden and Lahej.

CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela alboguttata, Klug. Aden and Lahej.

— *aulica*, Dej. Aden.

— *melancholica*, Dej. Lahej.

— *rectangularis*, Klug. Aden and Lahej.

— sp.

— *inmanis*, Bates. Lahej.

CARABIDÆ.

Anthia 12-guttata, Bon. Lahej.

Calleida sp. Aden.

Cynindis sp. Lahej.

GYRINIDÆ.

Dineutes æreus, Klug. Lahej.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Temnopterus spinipennis, Gory. Aden and Lahej.

HISTERIDÆ.

Hister memnonius, Erichs. Aden.

— *Gehini*, Marseul. Aden.

DERMESTIDÆ.

Attagenus posticalis, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5) ix. p. 159. Lahej.

Anthrenus pulchellus, Gestro, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. xxvii. Lahej.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

Trax verrucosus, Reiche. Lahej.

Scarabæus cornifrons, Casteln. Lahej.

Gymnopleurus elegans, Klug. Aden and Lahej.

— *anthracinus*, Klug. Aden and Lahej.

Cheironitis osiridis, Reiche. Lahej.

Onitis alexis, Klug. Aden.

Onthophagus gazella, Fabr. ? Lahej.

Hybosorus Illigeri, Reiche. Lahej.

Stalagmosoma cynanchi, Gory & Perch. Aden and Lahej.

Anomala egregia, sp. n. Lahej.

Adoretus clypeatus, Burm. Aden and Lahej.

Leucocelis thoracica, Schaum. Lahej.

— *helenæ*, Schaum. Aden.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Julodis spectabilis, Gory. Lahej.

— *Auscheri*, Blanch. Aden.

Psiloptera rugosa, Palis. de Beauvois. Aden.

— *arabica*, Gahan. Lahej.

— *galamensis*, Solier. Aden.

Sphenoptera ciueiformis, Gory. Lahej.

ELATERIDÆ.

Agrymus notodonta, Latr. Aden and Lahej.

MELYRIDÆ.

Melyris bicolor, Fabr. Lahej.

CLERIDÆ.

Trichodes Martini, Fairm. Aden and Lahej.

Necrobia rufipes, De Geer. Lahej.

BOSTRICHIDÆ.

Phonopate nitidipennis, Waterh. Lahej.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

- Zophosis acuticosta*, Fairm. Aden.
 — *quadricostata*, Sol. Lahej.
Arthrodeis bidentulus, Fairm. Aden.
Adesmia interrupta, Klug. Aden.
Mesostena puncticollis, Solier. Aden and Lahej.
Tentyria glabra, Solier. Aden.
Himatismus villosus, Haag-Rut. Aden and Lahej.
Ocera hispida, Forsk. Aden.
Thriptera crinita, Klug. Aden and Lahej.
Micrantereus nitidus, sp. n. Aden.
Helopinus psalidiformis, Ancey. Aden.
Pimelia arabica, Klug. Lahej.
Vieta gibbicollis, Solier? Aden.
 — *gracilentata*, Ancey. Aden.
 — *clypeata*, sp. n. Aden.
Pracgena gagatina, Mäkl. Aden.

ANTHICIDÆ.

- Formicomus cyanopterus*, Laferté. Lahej.
 — *latro*, Laferté. Lahej.

MORDELLIDÆ.

- Mordella bipunctata*, Germ. Aden and Lahej.

RHIPIPHORIDÆ.

- Emenadia flabellata*, Fabr. Lahej.
 — *bipunctata*, Fabr. Lahej.
 — *nigripennis*, Gerst. Lahej.
 — *scutellaris*, Gerst. Lahej.
Rhipiphorus caffer, Gerst.? Aden and Lahej.

CANTHARIDÆ.

- Mylabris arabica*, Pall. Aden and Lahej.
 — *nigriplantis*, Klug. Lahej.
 — *gilvipes*, Chevr. Lahej.
 — *maculiventris*, Klug. Aden and Lahej.
Coryna rubricollis, Marseul. Aden and Lahej.
Ceroctis Yerburyi, sp. n. Aden.
Epicauta suavis, Haag-Rut. Aden and Lahej.
Lytta suturella, Haag-Rut. Lahej.
Leptopalpus quadrimaculatus, sp. n. Lahej.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

- Ananca spurcaticollis*, Fairm. Aden and Lahej.
 — *Martini*, Fairm. (*Chitona*). Aden.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

- Cleonus cinctiventris*, Fahr. Lahej.
 — *tomentosus*, Fahr.? Aden.
Ocladius setipes, Ancey. Aden.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Tithoes arabicus*, Thoms. Lahej.
Diorthus simplex, White (*Pachydissus*). Aden.
Coptops ædificator, Fabr. Aden.
Crossotus arabicus, sp. n. Lahej.

BRUCHIDÆ and CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

- Caryoborus pallidus*, Oliv. Aden.
 — *gonagra*, Fabr. Lahej.
Camptolenes cingulata, Lefèv. Aden and Lahej.
Titubæa arabica, Oliv. Aden and Lahej.
 — sp. Lahej.
Chytru crocata, Lac. Lahej.
Euryope quadrimaculata, Oliv. Aden.
Pseudocolaspis Lefevrei, Baly. Aden and Lahej.
Lahejia cinerascens, gen. et sp. n. Lahej.
Aulacophora delata, Erichs. Lahej.
 — *foveicollis*, Kust. Lahej.
Diacantha (?) *dubia*, sp. n. Lahej.
Hyperacantha sp. Lahej.
Diorhabda octocostata, sp. n. Aden and Lahej.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

- Chilocorus distigma*, Klug. Lahej.
Epilachna chrysomelina, Fabr. Lahej.
Chilomenes vicina, Muls. Lahej.
Bulcea pallida, Muls. Lahej.
Hippodamia variegata, var. *dissimilis*, Muls. Lahej.

List of the Species collected by Mr. E. Lort Phillips in Somaliland.

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| <i>Anthia ferox</i> , Thoms. | <i>Agrypnus luridus</i> , Fabr. |
| <i>Polyhirna tetrastigma</i> , Chaud. | <i>Melyris rubrocincta</i> , Fairm. |
| <i>Tefflus Chandoiri</i> . | <i>Apate terebrans</i> , Pall. |
| <i>Dmeutes grandis</i> , Klug. | <i>Phonapate nitidipennis</i> , Waterh. |
| <i>Tennopterus spinipennis</i> , Gory. | <i>Adesmia Phillipsi</i> , sp. n. |
| <i>Trox denticulatus</i> , Oliv. | — <i>consimilis</i> , sp. n. |
| <i>Hybosorus Illigeri</i> , Reiche. | <i>Pimelia cenchronota</i> , Fairm. |
| <i>Scarabæus isidis</i> , Casteln. | <i>Thriptera crinita</i> , Klug. |
| <i>Gymnopleurus virens</i> , Erichs. | <i>Sepidium crassicaudatum</i> , Gestro. |
| <i>Copris confusa</i> , Boh. ? | <i>Mytabris rutilicollis</i> , Fairm. |
| <i>Anomala egregia</i> , sp. n. | <i>Anoplostetha lactator</i> , Fabr. |
| — sp. | <i>Ceroplesis Revoili</i> , Fairm. |
| <i>Vertumnus cucuculus</i> , Burm. | <i>Titoceres jaspideus</i> , Serv. |
| <i>Chrysobothris abyssinicus</i> , Fairm. | <i>Crossotus Phillipsi</i> , sp. n. |

Descriptions of new Species and References to some previously described Forms.

Anomala egregia, sp. n.

Flavo-testacea; clypeo, tibiis posticis et tarsis omnibus rufo-piceis; tibiis anticis extus dentibus duobus nigris armatis.

♂. Abdomine longitudinaliter paullo concavo, clavis antennarum elongatis, unguiculis tarsorum omnium simplicibus.

♀. Abdomine convexo, clavis antennarum minus elongatis, unguiculo antico tarsorum anteriorum mediorumque bifido.

Long. 15-18, lat. ad hum. 7-9 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (*Lort Phillips*) and Aden (*Yerbury*).

Head closely punctured, with the clypeus of a reddish-brown colour and its raised anterior margin blackish. Prothorax subnitid, very minutely and rather sparsely punctured, with the anterior margin in the middle and a small spot on each side of the disk of a reddish-brown colour; lateral margins nearly parallel from the base to the middle, and thence converging up to the anterior angles, which are slightly produced. Elytra each with four impunctate, narrow, subcostate intervals, the rest of the surface rather closely punctured. Posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi of a reddish-brown colour.

Though this species differs little in colour and general appearance from many previously described, it offers a special point of interest in the fact that the claws of the tarsi exhibit a difference of structure according to the sex, the large anterior claw of all the tarsi in the male being simple, while the anterior claw of the anterior and middle tarsi of the female is slit at the apex. A difference in the structure of the claws has hitherto been regarded as a basis for arranging the species of this large genus in groups or subgenera—so that, with a view to finding out whether the difference might not in other cases also prove to be sexual, I have examined a number of different species, but with the result, so far, that I have failed to discover a second example.

Trichodes Martini, Fairm.

Trichodes Martini, Fairm. Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1896, p. 223.

Cyaneus, supra crebre fortiterque punctatus; elytris rufis, fasciis duabus transversis—una ante, altera pone medium—et apice extrema cyaneis ornatis; antennis, palpis et tarsis anticis fulvo-testaceis.

Long. 9-17, lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Lahej and Aden (*Yerbury*).

Dark blue in colour, with the exception of the elytra, antennæ, palpi, and anterior tarsi. The elytra are reddish, with the extreme apex and two nearly straight transverse bands—one just in front of the middle, the other, broader, lying a little way behind the middle—dark blue. Upperside

very closely and rather strongly punctured, and somewhat opaque in appearance. Underside more glossy; legs and breast closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, and more thickly covered with yellowish hairs; abdomen sparsely punctured. Antennæ, palpi, and front tarsi testaceous in colour.

(This description was already written before M. Fairmaire's paper had come under my notice.)

Phonopate nitidipennis, Waterh.

Apate nitidipennis, Waterh. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1881, p. 472.

To this species I refer four male examples obtained by Mr. Lort Phillips in Somaliland. These examples agree very well with the type specimen (also a male) from Socotra. A male specimen obtained by Col. Yerbury at Aden is more strongly punctured than the type and has the raised lines of the elytra less distinct, so that it possibly belongs to a different species.

A very closely allied species is represented in the Museum collection by male and female examples from Fao on the Persian Gulf, Muscat in Arabia, and two males from Bagdad. The females of this species show very clearly the stridulating surface on the anterior femora, and the ribs (against which the surface scrapes) on the sides of the prothorax. This stridulating-apparatus, which is not only novel as regards its position, but remarkable also in being peculiar to the female sex, was first noticed by M. Lesne, who described it in characterizing the genus *Phonopate* (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1895, p. 178).

An undescribed species of this genus occurs in the North Hills, Burma, whence a female specimen has been sent by Mr. Watson. It is evident, therefore, that the genus has a pretty wide range.

Adesmia Phillipsi, sp. n.

Nigra, sat nitida; capite parce punctato, labro antice paullo emarginato; pronoto parce punctato et prope latera transversim rugosulo, medio breviter lineato-sulcato et utrinque obliquiter vage impresso; elytris subovatis, supra convexis cancellato-costatis, postice valde declivis et subacuminatis, utroque elytro costis quatuor longitudinalibus quarum externa obtusa sat dense sed haud regulariter granulata; prosterno postice valde declivo, non producto; mesosterno antice haud gibboso.

Long. 15-19, lat. ad med. elytrorum 9-11 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (*E. Lort Phillipsi*).

Black and somewhat shiny. Head distinctly but not thickly punctured. Prothorax transverse, slightly produced in front at the antero-lateral angles, rather sparingly punctured above, transversely wrinkled towards the sides, with a short linear groove along the middle of the disk and an obliquely transverse impression on each side. Elytra oval, convex above, strongly declivous behind; each with four longitudinal costæ, the intervals between which are divided up into a number of small rectangular areas by means of short, transverse, raised lines: the fourth or external costa is obtuse and covered with a number of small granules; the deflexed side below it is somewhat uneven and bears a number of ill-defined granules; the interval between the third costa and the fourth is broader and more concave than the others, and the transverse lines dividing it are less well defined. The prosternal process is strongly declivous, almost vertical behind, but is not produced, and the mesosternal process slopes gradually in front and presents no tubercle or swelling.

Adesmia consimilis, sp. n.

Ovata, nigra, nitida; capite irregulariter fortiterque punctato; pronoto dense rude punctato, lateribus antice productis; elytris supra convexis, cancellato-sculpturatis, postice valde declivis, utrisque costis quatuor longitudinalibus quarum duabus exterioribus ad basin conjunctis, latere deflexo subrugoso; prosterno postice paullo producto; mesosterno antice in medio obtuse tuberculato.

Long. 12-15, lat. 7-10 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (*E. Lort Phillips*).

This species is somewhat like the preceding one in the sculpturing of the elytra, but the transverse lines between the longitudinal costæ are less regular and distinct, and the third and fourth costæ on each side unite together at the base. It differs more particularly, however, in its shorter form and in the close coarse punctuation of the head and pronotum; the prosternal process, also, is more horizontal below and is slightly produced behind, to rest against an obtuse tubercle which lies on the anterior face of the mesosternum.

Vieta clypeata, sp. n.

Squamis pallide griseis fere omnino tecta; clypeo antice triangulariter producto et paullo curvato; prothorace utrinque tuberculo bifurcato armato, supra medio paullo elevato et antice tuberculis duobus approximatis instructo; elytris sat valde denseque punc-

tatis, utrisque seriebus duabus tuberculorum acutorum instructis. Long. 12, lat. ad med. elytrorum 4 mm.

Hab. Aden (*Yerbury*).

Almost entirely covered with greyish-white scales. Clypeus prolonged below in a slightly curved and pointed process, the edges of which are raised, so that its surface is concave in front. Prothorax furnished on each side with a prominent tubercle giving off two spiniform processes, the posterior of which is curved backwards; disk of the thorax slightly raised in the middle, and furnished at the middle of its anterior margin with two rather small, closely approximated, and almost vertically raised tubercles. Elytra elongate-ovate in outline, rather strongly and closely punctured; each furnished with two rows of sharp spiniform tubercles—one row marking the boundary between the deflexed side and the slightly convex disk, the other midway between this and the suture.

Micrantereus nitidus, sp. n.

Anguste ovalis, niger, nitidus; capite crebre punctato, antice arcuatum impresso et ad marginem inferiorem leviter sinuato; prothorace nitido, crebre subtiliterque punctato, lateribus parum rotundatis; elytris nitidis grosse sat sparseque punctatis, utrisque costis tribus angustis instructis; corpore subtus pedibusque dense subrugoseque punctatis.

♂. Prothorace minus transverso et ad latera minus rotundato; tibiis anticis incrassatis et subtus canaliculo villosio instructis; femoribus intermediis postice versus apicem dente sat magno armatis, tibiis intermediis leviter curvatis, prope basin abrupte angustatis, subtus medio parum canaliculatis, et ad apicem dente armatis.

Long. 11-12, lat. ad med. elytrorum 5 mm.

Hab. Aden and Lahej (*Yerbury*).

This species seems to be most nearly allied to *M. tentyrioides*, Pasc., which it resembles much in shape. It is quite glossy on the thorax and elytra; the latter are strongly but not thickly punctured, and each bears three narrow longitudinal costæ, of which the outer one is less distinct than the other two. The anterior tibiæ of the male are thickened, and in their distal three fourths bear a groove underneath, which is lined with a longish grey-tawny pubescence; the tarsi are not dilated and are clothed underneath with rather long tawny hairs instead of the pad of short hairs met with in many species of the genus.

Praogena gagatina, Mäkl.

The examples obtained by Col. Yerbury at Aden are of a more intense black colour than those which I have seen from Senegal, but exhibit no structural differences by which they could be regarded as specifically distinct.

While examining this and various other species of the genus *Praogena*, I have had occasion to observe that the hinder part of the gular surface of the head is furnished with a stridulating area, and I have little doubt that sounds are produced by the friction of this area against the anterior edge of the prosternum when the head is moved backwards and forwards towards the prothorax. As the presence of a stridulating area in this position does not seem to have been previously noticed, I think it worth calling attention to, especially as the character may prove helpful in distinguishing some of the genera of Tenebrionidæ.

Rhipiphorus caffer, Gerst.?

The specimens taken by Colonel Yerbury at Aden and Lahej may possibly belong to a distinct species, as I have had no Caffrarian or other examples of *R. caffer*, Gerst., for comparison. They differ from *R. subdipterus*, Bosc, by their smaller size and in being more strongly and closely punctured, two characters mentioned by Gerstaecker as distinguishing *caffer*, Gerst., from *subdipterus*, Bosc; in the females the legs are pitchy black and the abdomen yellowish testaceous, with fuscous patches on the sides; in the males the legs and abdomen vary in colour, one example having all the legs and the greater part of the ventral side of the abdomen yellowish testaceous, while in a second example the anterior legs and the base of the abdomen only are testaceous; the elytra are in some specimens marked with a fuscous patch at the shoulders, in others they are entirely pale.

Long. 4-6½ mm.

Ceroctis Yerburyi, sp. n.

Niger; supra dense fortiterque punctatus, vix nitidus; elytris rufis, fasciis tribus nigris—una inter medium basinque, secunda mediana, tertia inter medium apicemque; antennis rufis, articulis duobus basalibus nigris; corpore subtus nigro, sparsim cinereo-pubescente.

Long. 11-13, lat. 3½-4 mm.

Hab. Aden (*Yerbury*).

Black, thinly clothed with greyish pubescence, which is somewhat longer and more conspicuous on the underside. Head, prothorax, and elytra very closely punctured. Elytra of a reddish colour; each marked by three transverse black bands, of which the first, between the base and the middle, does not quite reach to the suture or the outer margin, while the other two bands, one at the middle and one between the middle and apex, are both complete. First two joints of the antennæ black, the remaining joints of a bright reddish colour; the processes of the joints from the fifth to the tenth are fairly long, that of the fourth is short, while the process of the third is hardly conspicuous.

Leptopalpus quadrimaculatus, sp. n.

L. rostrato similis, sed minor, elytris sine maculis basalibus, et corpore subtus toto fulvo.
Long. 8, lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Lahej (*Yerbury*).

The genus *Leptopalpus* (easily recognized by the remarkable elongation of the maxillary palpi, which, when closely apposed, have some resemblance to the beak of a bug) has been hitherto represented by only one known species—*L. rostratus*, Fabr. From this species the present one may be distinguished by its smaller size, the wholly fulvous colour of its underside, and the absence of black spots from the base of the elytra. Each elytron has but two round black spots, one near the middle of its length, the other between this and the apex.

Ananca Martini, Fairm.

Chitona Martini, Fairm. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1896, p. 224.

Capite supra nigrescente, pube brunneo-grisea obtecto; prothoracis disco nigro, nitido, sat dense punctulato et quadri-impreso, lateribus et linea media longitudinali griseo-pubescentibus; elytris brunneo-griseo-pubescentibus, sutura angustim et linea dorsali utrinque cinereis; corpore subtus cinerascete.

(♂) Articulo primo tarsorum intermediorum quam secundo brevior et ad basin subuncinato-emarginato.

Long. 6–10 mm.

Hab. Aden (*Yerbury*).

This species resembles some of the darker forms of *Ananca spurcaticollis*, Fairm., but may be distinguished by the following characters:—Clypeus shorter; prothorax less expanded anteriorly, black above except at the sides and

extreme anterior and posterior margins, the disk rather thickly punctured, carrying four well-marked impressions, and having a line of ashy-grey hairs along the middle; each elytron with a line of ashy-grey hairs along the middle and a similar line at the sutural margin; first joint of the middle tarsus of the male much shorter than the second and having a slight projection underneath, which is somewhat emarginate at the anterior end, forming a kind of hook. In the female the corresponding joint is normal and longer than the second joint. (In the male of *A. spurcaticollis* the first joint of the middle tarsus is simple, but the tibiæ of the same legs are bent near the extremity.)

The above description was written before I had an opportunity of seeing M. Fairmaire's paper and may be allowed to stand, as it supplements his description, in which no mention is made of the sexual differences. The species does not possess the chief distinguishing characters of the genus *Chitona*, since the head is not prolonged in a distinct muzzle, while the eyes are slightly emarginate in front, with the antennæ in close proximity to them.

Crossotus arabicus, sp. n.

Pube griseo-cinerea obtectus; prothoracis disco, femoribus, pectore et abdomine parce nigro-punctatis; elytris utrisque prope medium fasciulo pilorum nigrorum ornatis; antennis (♀) quam corpore paullo longioribus, cinereo-pubescentibus, subtus parce nigro-setosis.

Long. 15½, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Lahej (*Yerbury*).

Covered with pale grey pubescence, which on the base of the elytra is mixed with pubescence of a brownish tint. Disk of prothorax marked with some scattered shining black punctures, and bearing two slightly raised transverse elevations on each side. Each elytron bearing a small tuft of black hairs at about the middle of its length. Femora, breast, and abdomen marked with scattered shining punctures like those on the disk of the prothorax. Prosternum subvertical in front and parabolically bowed behind. Antennæ of the female a little longer than the body, covered with grey pubescence, and having a short and sparse fringe of black setæ underneath.

Crossotus Phillipsi, sp. n.

Griseo-pubescentis; capitis fronte, pronoto, sternis pedibusque et plaga laterali utrinque elytrorum pallidioribus; prothorace

lateraliter pone medium valde tuberculato, supra tuberculis quatuor transversis instructo; elytris punctatis, utrisque prope basin fasciculo distincto pilorum fuscorum ornatis; antennis quam corpore paullo longioribus, griseis, subtus breviter setosis, articulis 3^o-10^{um} basi pallidioribus, articulo 1^o nigro-punctato.

Long. 20, lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Somaliland (*E. Lort Phillips*).

Covered with pubescence, consisting chiefly of short pale grey or nearly white hairs mixed more or less with tawny and dark brown hairs. On the front of the head, pronotum, sterna, and a patch on each side of the elytra the pubescence is mostly whitish and only slightly mixed with tawny hairs. Prothorax furnished on each side with a large tubercle behind the middle, and a small obtuse tubercle in front of the middle, disk with four cariniform transverse tubercles. Elytra each with a distinct tuft of dark brown hairs at a short distance behind the base.

LAHEJIA, gen. nov. (*Eumolpinorum*).

Clothed with pubescence. Eyes somewhat prominent, with a very feeble sinuate emargination in front. Inner margins of antennary condyles slightly raised, so that the front of the head appears bounded by a short ridge on each side. Epistome scarcely visible. Prothorax without sharp lateral margins, slightly rounded at the sides and somewhat narrowed towards the base; its greatest width about equal to its median length; anterior border of prosternum concave; intercoxal laminae of pro- and mesosterna rather narrow. Femora thickened below the middle of their length; tibiae entire; tarsi rather slender, with first joint of each about as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid. Antennae about half as long as body; first joint short, oval, second nodular, third slender, nearly three times as long as second; seventh to tenth joints somewhat flattened and sub-triangular in shape.

Lahejia cinerascens, sp. n.

Piceo-nigra, subnitida, griseo sparse pubescens; capite antice et subtus testaceo; pedibus antennisque flavescentibus, his articulis quinque apicalibus infuscatis.

Long. 3-3½, lat. 1½ mm.

Hab. Lahej (*Yerbury*).

Pitchy black, veiled by a sparse grey pubescence. Head

closely punctured, black above, with the clypeus, labrum, and underside testaceous. Prothorax very minutely and closely punctured. Elytra closely and more strongly punctured, and having the glossy derm only partially concealed by the short grey pubescence. Legs and first five or six joints of the antennæ yellowish testaceous, the remaining joints more or less infusate.

The affinities of this new genus seem to be greatest with *Psathyrocerus*, Blanch., which consists entirely of South-American species. *Psathyrocerus* has hitherto been placed in the subfamily Criocerinae, though it differs but little in structural characters from *Habrophora*, Erichs., a genus of Eumolpinae placed in the group Leprotites.

Diacantha (?) *dubia*, sp. n.

♂. Testacea, elytris pectoreque nigris; pronoto antice ad latera parce punctato, disco leviter transversim impresso, medio basis retrorsum acute sed paullatim producto; elytris parce minuteque punctatis, utrisque ad basin prope suturam foveola impressis; unguiculis tarsorum appendiculatis.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Lahej (*Yerbury*).

Reddish testaceous, with the exception of the elytra and hind breast, which are black. Prothorax shining, minutely and sparsely punctured towards the sides in front, impunctate on the middle of the disk, which bears a feeble transverse impression; produced at the middle of the base into a small pointed process, which covers over the scutellum. Elytra black and glossy, feebly and sparsely punctured, and each furnished with a small rounded pit placed close to the scutellum.

The backward process of the pronotum and the basal pits of the elytra are evidently characters peculiar to the male sex and similar to those met with in many species of *Diacantha*. The claws of the tarsi are appendiculate, and the species has therefore some relation to the genus *Hyperacantha*.

Diorhabda octocostata, sp. n.

Sordide flava; capite pronotoque sat valde punctatis; elytris utrisque quadricostatis, costa tertia ab sutura brevi, costa laterali acuta; elytris inter costas minute crebreque punctatis et subinfuscatis; antennis fuscis, articulis tribus vel quatuor basalibus flavescens; tarsis infuscatis.

Long. 5-7 mm.

Hab. Aden and Lahej (Yerbury); Syria and Mesopotamia (*Baly Collection*).

Dirty yellow in colour, with a spot on the vertex of the head, the intervals between the costæ of the elytra, the antennæ and tarsi more or less brownish; first three or four joints of the antennæ partly yellowish. Upper part of the head and the disk of the prothorax rather strongly punctured, the latter sinuate in the middle both at base and apex. Elytra each with four raised lines or costæ, of which the third is short, extending from the middle of the elytron to about the hinder fourth or fifth part; the outer costa begins just behind the shoulder, and is sharp and distinct up to a short distance from the apex; the concave intervals between the costæ are closely and finely punctured. The last ventral segment of the male is somewhat sinuately emarginate at the apex, with a triangular depression just in front of the emargination.

LXVI.—*Descriptions of Four additional* new Mammals from Madagascar.* By Dr. C. I. FORSYTH MAJOR.

1. *Microgale taiva* †, sp. n.

Represented by a single specimen, a female not fully grown, for, although all the true molars are completely developed and in use, most of the milk-teeth are still *in situ*. The dimensions of the adult animal would be about intermediate between *M. longicaudata* and *M. Cowani* on the one side, and *M. Thomasi* on the other. The present specimen is only slightly larger than full-grown individuals of the former two and of *M. crassipes*, the type of which I have examined in Paris.

Besides the general dimensions, this new species is particularly distinguished by its long tail, which, though shorter than in *M. longicaudata*, is much longer than in all the other known species of *Microgale*. The coloration of the fur, whilst agreeing with that of *M. Cowani* and *M. Thomasi*, is somewhat darker than in *M. longicaudata*.

In the general form of the skull this new form agrees, too, with the above-named species, and more than all with *M. Cowani*, whereas *M. longicaudata* has a somewhat

* See *suprà*, p. 318.

† The section of the Betsimisaraka tribe inhabiting the forest east of Betsileo are called Tanala by their neighbours. The name they give to themselves in the northern portion of this forest, in which Ambohimombo is situated, is Taiva.